August 21, 1776. NUMB. 2487.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE,

SUCH as Woollens, Linens, and Cottons, particularly corded Demities; to be ſold by Samuel Wetherill, junior, at his Manufactory, in South-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, and between Market and Arch-ſtreets, on Hudſon's Square. The Subſcriber (at a great Expence) has made an Attempt to improve Manufactures in America, and hopes for the Public's Encouragement. He has alſo a Quantity of good Vinegar to diſpoſe of, either by the Barrel or ſmaller Meaſure.

‖4W. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1776.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of white WAMPUM; alſo a GUNSMITH to work by the Year, or as may be agreed on. Apply to the Committee of Congreſs for Indian Affairs, or to GEORGE MORGAN, Arch-ſtreet.

MUSTARD AND CHOCOLATE,

MANUFACTURED and SOLD by WILLIAM NORTON, at his Store, in Second-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet, oppoſite the Sign of the Half Moon and Seven Stars, where Orders from Store-keepers, and others, are carefully attended to. Fifty Shillings per Buſhel for clean Muſtardſeed, or in Proportion for a leſſer Quantity, is given at ſaid Store, or by SAMUEL GARRIGUES, oppoſite the Meal Market, in Market-ſtreet. ¶

Northampton, Auguſt 10, 1776

THE RETAILERS, and others, indebted for Exciſe on ſpirituous Liquors, are deſired to call at my Houſe and diſcharge their reſpective Accounts, before the Expiration of this month, without fail. JESSE JONES, Collector. §

WANTED,

AN active healthy NEGROE LAD, who can be well recommended for his Honeſty and Sobriety, and underſtands Cooking, or is willing to be taught to cook. Any Perſon having ſuch an One to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer by applying to the PRINTERS hereof.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on Thurſday night, the 9th of Auguſt inſtant, from Ezekiel Roſe's paſture, at Belmont, in Hunterdon county, Weſt New-Jerſey, near Coryell's Ferry, a cheſtnut ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, trots and gallops, but paces none, one of her hind hoofs white on the inſide of the leg, ſhod before, ſhoes are ſteel corked, and branded with the letters M. L. ſhe is in good order, and about nine years old. Whoever takes the above mare and thief, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have SIX POUNDS reward, or for the mare only, THREE POUNDS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by EZEKIEL ROSE. ¶

Carliſle, Auguſt 14, 1776.

AS the partnerſhip between JOHN and WILLIAM HOMES is now ended, all perſons indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, either by bond or book-account, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment. There are a few goods upon hand, which will be ſold cheap for ready money. ¶

Salem, Auguſt 12, 1776.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on Thurſday laſt, a lad, about ſixteen years of age, who ſays he belongs to one William Cawhorn, living in Cheſter county. His maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold out for the ſame, in three weeks from this date.

¶ JOSEPH HAYNES, Goaler.

Auguſt 14, 1776.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away, this morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, an indented Iriſh ſervant boy, named *Michael Cavenagh*, 16 or 17 years old, of a dark complexion, down look, dark brown hair, large eyebrows, walks ſtooping, and is a little knock kneed; had on, when he went away, an orange coloured home made cloth jacket, old white ticken trowſers, old felt hat, with ſmall round holes in the crown, and good ſhoes, with braſs buckles. He has a ſcar of an axe on the inſide of his right ankle. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN RIGHTER. ¶

Weſt-Pennſborough Townſhip, Auguſt 5, 1776.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, 7 miles above Carliſle, an Iriſh ſervant Girl, named Catharine Lindon, much pock-marked, a thick chunky girl, with her hair tied, and it is almoſt black; ſhe is ſuppoſed to be with child; had on, and took with her, one petticoat, with red, black and white ſtripes, one fine ſhift, one bed ſheet, one white linen bed gown, one ſtriped ditto, ſhalf-worn ſhoes, and perhaps other clothes that are not yet miſſed. Whoever ſecures ſaid girl, ſo as the owner may get her again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT DARLINTON. ¶

York Goal, Auguſt 5, 1776.

LAST week was committed to my cuſtody, a dark coloured Mulattoe, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtrong and well made, aged 24 years in December laſt; he ſays he is a freeman, that his name is Jacob Johnſton, his mother's name was Darcus Perkins, at Accomack, in Virginia, that ſhe was a white woman, that Mr. Thomas Kirkly, in Kent, and Doctor Ridgley, in Dover, know him to be a freeman, that he laboured in that county about three months, in the ſpring 1775, *from thence he moved to Conejtogoe, worked with John and Joſeph Miller, from thence to William Read in this county, where he was taken up, &c.*

Alſo Thomas Gathen, who ſaith he run from Lee Maſters, at Little-Pipe-Creek Furnace, Maryland.

Their maſters, if they have any, are hereby deſired to come and take them away, in four weeks from the date hereof, or they will be diſpoſed of to pay their fees.

¶ MICHAEL GRAYBILL, Goaler.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 16, 1776.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Salt-petre Works of this State, in the city of Philadelphia, a ſorrel HORSE, about 9 years old, his mane and tail of a lighter colour, he is 14½ hands high, ſhod all round, has been uſed to the draught, trots and canters well, and paces a ſmall travel. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and delivers him to Mr. PETER DEHAVEN, in this city, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges. ¶

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) June 20.

Our PROVINCIAL CONGRESS *met here the 6th inſt. when his Excellency* ARCHIBALD BULLOCK, *Eſq; Preſident and Commander in Chief of the Province of* Georgia, *delivered the following* SPEECH:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Congreſs,

THE ſtate of the province at your laſt meeting, made it abſolutely neceſſary to adopt ſome temporary regulations for the preſervation of the public peace and ſafety; and your appointment of me to carry theſe regulations into execution, at a time ſo critical and important to the welfare of this country, requires an exertion of the greateſt prudence and abilities.

At a time when our rights and privileges are invaded, when the fundamental principles of the conſtitution are ſubverted, and thoſe men whoſe duty ſhould teach them to protect and defend us, are become our betrayers and murderers, it calls aloud on every virtuous member of the community to ſtand forth, and ſtem the prevailing torrent of corruption and lawleſs power.

The many and frequent inſtances of your attachment towards me, and an ardent deſire to promote the welfare of my country, have induced me to accept of this weighty and important truſt. For your intereſt only I deſire to act; and relying on your aid and aſſiſtance in every difficulty, I ſhall always moſt confidently expect it.

Some venal diſaffected men may endeavour to perſuade the people to ſubmit to the oppreſſive mandates of deſpotiſm, but ſurely every freeman would conſider the nature, and inſpect the deſigns and execution of that government under which he may be called to live. The people of this province, in oppoſing the deſigns of a cruel and corrupt miniſtry, have ſurmounted what appeared inſuperable difficulties; and, notwithſtanding the artifice and addreſs that for a long time were employed to divert their attention from the common cauſe, they at length, by imperceptible degrees, ſucceeded, and declared their reſolution to aſſert their liberties, and to maintain them, at all events, in concurrence with the other aſſociated colonies. For my part, I moſt candidly declare, that from the origin of theſe unhappy diſputes, I heartily approved the conduct of the Americans. My approbation was not the reſult of prejudice or partiality, but proceeded from a firm perſuaſion of their having acted agreeable to conſtitutional principles, and the dictates of an upright diſintereſted conſcience.

We muſt all acknowledge our great obligations to our anceſtors for the invaluable liberties we enjoy; it is our indiſpenſable duty to tranſmit them inviolate to poſterity; and to be negligent in an affair of ſuch moment, would be an indeliable ſtain of infamy on the preſent æra. Animated with this principle, I ſhall think myſelf amply rewarded if I can be ſo fortunate as to render any ſervice to the cauſe of freedom and poſterity.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Congreſs,

Being ſenſible that many matters of great importance will claim your attention at this meeting, I will not take up too much of your time from the public buſineſs. Some farther regulations reſpecting the courts of juſtice, the ſtate of the Continental battalion, and the better ordering of the militia of this province, will neceſſarily be the ſubject of your diſquiſitions.

You muſt be convinced of the many difficulties we labour under, ariſing from the number that ſtill remain among us, under the ſhelter of an affected neutrality. The arguments alledged for their conduct appear too weak to merit a refutation: This is no time to talk of moderation; in the preſent inſtance it ceaſes to be a virtue. An appeal, an awful appeal is made to heaven, and thouſands of lives are in jeopardy every hour. Our northern brethren point to their wounds, and call for our moſt vigorous exertions; and God forbid that ſo noble a conteſt ſhould end in an infamous concluſion. You will not therefore be biaſſed by any ſuggeſtions from theſe enemies of American liberty, or regard any cenſure they may beſtow on the forwardneſs and zeal of this infant colony. You muſt evidently perceive the neceſſity of making ſome farther laws reſpecting theſe non-aſſociators; and, though there may be ſome who appear at preſent forward to ſign the aſſociation, yet it becomes us to keep a watchful eye on the motives and conduct of theſe men, leſt the public good be endangered through their perfidy and pretended friendſhip.

By the reſolves of the General Congreſs, the inhabitants of the United Colonies are permitted to trade to any part of the world except the dominions of the King of Great Britain; and, in conſequence of which, it will be neceſſary to fix on ſome mode of proceeding for the clearance of veſſels, and other matters relative thereto; and perhaps you may think it farther requiſite to appoint proper officers to diſpatch this buſineſs, that the adventurers in trade may meet with as little obſtruction as poſſible. And I would, at the ſame time, recommend to your conſideration the exorbitant prices of goods, and other neceſſaries of life, in the town of Savannah, and in every part of the province. This certainly requires ſome immediate regulations, as the poor muſt be greatly diſtreſſed by ſuch alarming and unheard of extortions.

With reſpect to Indian affairs, I hoped to have had the pleaſure of aſſuring you, from the ſtate of the proceedings of the Commiſſioners, that they were in every reſpect friendly, and warmly attached to our intereſt, and that there was the greateſt reaſon to expect a continuance of the ſame friendly diſpoſition; but I have received ſome accounts ſince rather unfavourable. As this is of the higheſt conſequence to the peace and welfare of the colony, I would here ſuggeſt, whether it would not be neceſſary to enter into ſome reſolves, in order to prevent any future miſunderſtanding between them and our back ſettlers. And to this I think I may add, that the putting the province in the beſt poſture of defence would be an object very requiſite at this juncture.

The Continental Congreſs having always been ſolicitous to promote the increaſe and improvement of uſeful knowledge, and with the higheſt ſatisfaction contemplating the rapid progreſs of the arts and ſciences in America, have thought proper to recommend the encouraging the manufactory of Salt-petre, Sulphur and Gunpowder.—The proceſs is extremely eaſy, and I ſhall be very glad to ſee any of the good people of this province exerting themſelves in the manufacture of theſe uſeful and neceſſary articles. If they once conſider it is for the public good, they need no other inducement.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Congreſs,

Remember, in all your deliberations, you are engaged in a moſt arduous undertaking—Generations yet unborn may owe their freedom and happineſs to your determinations, and may beſtow bleſſings or execrations on your memory, in ſuch manner as you diſcharge the truſt repoſed in you by your conſtituents. Thoughts like theſe will influence you to throw aſide every prejudice, and to exert your utmoſt efforts to preſerve unanimity, firmneſs and impartiality in all your proceedings.

ARCHIBALD BULLOCH.

To his Excellency ARCHIBALD BULLOCK, Eſquire, Preſident and Commander in Chief of the province of Georgia.

The ADDRESS of the Provincial Congreſs of ſaid province.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE the Repreſentatives of the province of Georgia, in Congreſs met, beg leave to return your Excellency our thanks for your ſpeech delivered to us yeſterday.

Animated, we hope, with the principles of virtuous citizens, and inſpired with ſentiments becoming the glorious cauſe we are engaged in, we behold with pleaſure the elevation of men from among us, whoſe aſſiduity and unwearied endeavours have rendered them the objects of favour with their country; and we truſt that while the ſeveral executive departments of government ſhall continue to be filled with ſuch men, no murmurings or diſcontents will find admiſſion among the good people of this province.

Being truly ſenſible that to be a freeman under the Britiſh conſtitution, for which our anceſtors fought and bled, implies a right to examine with freedom, and to paſs cenſure or applauſe upon every act of government. We have exerciſed the right of inſpecting into the late meaſures purſued againſt theſe colonies, and the more we deliberate upon them, the more firmly perſuaded we are of their wicked and dangerous tendency, and that as they are founded in iniquity ſo they muſt end, if ſubmitted to, in ruin and deſtruction to us and our poſterity.

From theſe motives and conſiderations have we entered into the preſent laudable oppoſition, in which we are determined religiouſly to perſiſt, till law and juſtice ſhall rear their heads above tyranny and oppreſſion—And your Excellency may be aſſured that in every wiſe and neceſſary ſtep towards this great end, you ſhall meet with our warmeſt concurrence and ſupport.

While we ſhall continue actuated by the ſame feelings as led us to deny the uſurped authority of Great-Britain, we hope no man will entertain an idea ſo diſhonourable to us, as to ſuppoſe we can be influenced or biaſſed by any motives but ſuch as ought at all times to govern good men and free citizens; and therefore your Excellency may reſt ſatisfied, we ſhall in all our deliberations and conduct, whether they reſpect thoſe concerned for or againſt us, act with firmneſs, juſtice, and impartiality, ſo far as is conſiſtent with the great cauſe in which we are all embarked.

We are truly concerned at that part of your Excellency's ſpeech wherein you tell us, your laſt accounts from the Indian nations are leſs favourable than the former, but at the ſame time that we wiſh by every means in our power to avert ſo great a calamity as would be the conſequence of a war with theſe uncivilized people, yet we are reſolved never to ſubmit peaceably to improper behaviour in them; and ſhould they be prevailed upon by our inhuman enemies to join in a war againſt us, we truſt that that God who has already manifeſted himſelf in our behalf, will ſafely conduct us through all our afflictions.

Permit us to congratulate your Excellency and the province on the ſeveral other appointments that have taken place under our late temporary conſtitution. It muſt be a pleaſing reflection to you, Sir, that your buſineſs in the weighty concerns of ſtate lies with men of ſuch well known ability, integrity and zeal.

We ſhall take into our early conſideration the ſeveral matters recommended to us by your Excellency, and proceed upon the ſame with all that diſpatch, temper and firmneſs, which the nature of the ſubject demands.

Savannah, June 7, 1776.

To which his EXCELLENCY returned the following ANSWER:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Congreſs,

I RETURN you all due thanks for this Addreſs. I muſt flatter myſelf, you are convinced I can have no ſeparate intereſt from yours, and therefore need not be ſolicitous about the means employed, or with whom they may originate, for obtaining the ineſtimable bleſſings of happineſs and freedom to my native country.

I have ever entertained the moſt honourable opinion of the warm and real friends to our glorious cauſe, knowing that they are influenced by no other motives but ſuch as become good men and free citizens.

June 7, 1776. ARCHIBALD BULLOCH

America, are not marched hither. They cannot poſſibly arrive there till late in the year.

L O N D O N.

May 1. Yeſterday Guy Johnſon, Superintendant of Indian affairs, kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, and took leave, previous to his ſetting out for America.

SAWBRIDGE, MAYOR.

A Common Council holden at Guildhall, on Monday the 29th of April, 1776, RESOLVED, that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor be requeſted to move the following reſolution in the Houſe of Commons, "that his "Majeſty's Colonies in America be continued upon the "ſame footing of giving and granting their money as his "Majeſty's ſubjects in Ireland are, by their own repre-"ſentatives;" and the other repreſentatives of this city and ſuch other members of this Court as are members of parliament, are requeſted to ſupport the ſame.

In a letter from a Heſſian ſoldier going to America to his friend in town, is the following remarkable paſſage: "We are all coming to England, and ſhall be happy if I "have an opportunity of coming to London to ſee you; "if not, you will do me a particular pleaſure if you will "come down to the port where we ſhall lay till we em-"bark for America, for moſt probably I ſhall never have "another opportunity of ſeeing you again, as I intend to "reſide in America, and many hundreds of my country-"men are reſolved to do the ſame, having taken leave "of their country and friends for ever." By theſe reſolutions our wiſe adminiſtration will pay dear for their hired troops, as by a ſtipulation, with the Landgrave of Heſſe and other German Princes, we are to pay 30l. for every man who ſhall not return, and 15l. for every diſabled man. Beſides theſe forfeitures, the expence of tranſporting each man to the Continent amounts to upwards of that ſum. We are happy in every opportunity of congratulating the Premier on the verity of his aſſertions, for the above extract proves to a demonſtration that we muſt be in a moſt flouriſhing condition indeed!

May 28. A report prevails, that Duke Ferdinand, of Brunſwick, is going to enter into the French ſervice.—But this will admit of great doubt.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 17.

"The King has, it is ſaid, ordered 20 men of war to be fitted out as ſoon as poſſible, and is going to make a numerous promotion of field officers, which occaſions various ſpeculations.

The miniſtry have confidently aſſerted, in the Houſe of Commons, that the kingdom was never in a more flouriſhing condition, yet proviſions of all kinds were never ſo dear: The wealthy are ſinking into indigence, the middling to the meaneſt ſtate, and the poor to beggary.

Lord Stormont will return on his Ambaſſy to France immediately after the king's birth-day. It is ſaid Sir James Yorke is ordered home from the Hague, on ſome very important matters.

In Lord Howe's fleet were ſhipped a vaſt number of ſmall cannon for the uſe of the army; they are on a new conſtruction, moſtly about 4 pounders, ſo contrived that one horſe will carry two of them at a great rate, in any roads, through the thickeſt woods.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

General Conway, after a ſpeech of an hour, moved for an addreſs to his Majeſty, that he would direct to be laid before the Houſe, copies of the inſtructions to Lord and General Howe, for making peace with America.

He arraigned the conduct of the Miniſtry in very ſevere and pointed terms, and concluded his ſpeech by obſerving, "That if the Houſe continued to vote at the pleaſure of the miniſtry, argument would have as little effect there as the troops had in America."

He was ſeconded by Colonel Barre, who, in an animated ſtile, condemned every meaſure that had hitherto been taken, and obſerved, that whenever a motion of this nature was to be made, he ſaw a ſett of features to which he was an intire ſtranger, except upon ſuch treaſury attendances.

Lord North combatted the arguments of both the Colonel and General; denied the neceſſity of ſhewing the accompts and orders, and argued upon the prudence and good management of keeping that ſecret, which, if known, might fruſtrate future operations.

He was anſwered with ſeverity by Lord John Cavendiſh; Mr. Burke contended for the neceſſity of the motion, rallied the weakneſs of adminiſtration. Their meaſures, he ſaid, were full of blunders, their deſigns attended with an uncommon fatality, and the execution of their orders was ſuch as ſerved to heighten the ſpirit of the Americans, and diſgrace the glory of England.

Mr. Fox ſtrenuouſly oppoſed every meaſure of government, canvaſſed every argument of Lord North's with ſpirit and judgment, and ſaid, they magnified every defeat into victory, and every ſhameful retreat into prudence, good conduct and heroiſm.

At length the queſtion was put, when the numbers were, For the motion, 85——Againſt it, 171.

General Lee has parted with all his poſſeſſions in England, and has inveſted 15,000l. in the Bank of Venice.

On Sunday the Elizabeth tranſport ſailed for Quebec, with military ſtores.

The increaſe of ſeamen is ſo great ſince the laſt bounty by proclamation, that there are at Chatham, Plymouth, Portſmouth and Spithead, 1200 ſeamen, turned on board the guard ſhips, over and above what were wanted for manning the tranſports.

Portſmouth, May 22. Arrived yeſterday eight tranſports with Heſſians for North-America.

Saliſbury, May 27. On Friday Col. Guy Johnſon, nephew to Sir William Johnſon, paſſed through this city on his way to Falmouth, where he is immediately to embark for America, with ſome important diſpatches.

BASSETERRE, (St. Kitts) July 6.

We hear orders are expected or are already arrived from England, giving Admiral Young directions to cut out of every foreign port all American veſſels that may be found there.

The Pomona has brought into the road of Sandy-Point a Dutch ſhip, going from St. Euſtatia, 'tis ſaid, to Amſterdam, loaded with ſugars, but we are told ſhe has powder on board, and was bound to America. We hear ſhe is the property of Mr. D'Graff of St. Euſtatia.

It is currently reported that Engliſh men of war in future will not be permitted to enter the road of St. Euſtatia.

B O S T O N, *Auguſt* 8.

By an expreſs from Falmouth we are informed, that Capt. White, the day before, in a privateer, had arrived there, having 40 men on board, with the particulars of the following prizes he had taken, viz. The brig Fanny, 130 hogſheads of rum from Antigua; ſloop Betſey, 150 hogſheads of rum, and a brig from Antigua, for Liverpool, with 230 hogſheads of rum; brig Harlequin from Nevis for London, 273 hogſheads of ſugar, and 65 hogſheads of ſugar; and 52 pipes of wine, and ſome bales of cotton, carried into Falmouth. The Captain alſo took a ſeventh veſſel, which he gave the priſoners.

Yeſterday the Colonels Sergeant's and Whitcomb's regiments ſet off on their march for Crown Point, and this morning Col. Phinney's will follow, for the ſame place. Previous to their (the two former's) departure, they appeared on the green, and went through various firings, &c. to univerſal acceptance.

WATERTOWN, Auguſt 12.

By the laſt Saturday's Crown-Point poſt we have the following Extract of a Letter, dated Ticonderoga, Auguſt 3, 1776.

"Col. Beedle and Major Butterfield (for their bad conduct) are caſhiered, and rendered incapable of bearing a commiſſion in the army of the United States. Captain Wentworth is caſhiered for diſobedience of orders. We came from Crown-Point the 17th of July, left one regiment there; three brigades are encamped on a hill South-Eaſt from Ticonderoga fort, called Mount Independence, where we are raiſing ſome batteries to great advantage; one brigade is encamped on the hill near the old French lines, where they have fortified very ſtrong. We have now on the Lake two ſchooners, which mount 12 guns each, two ſloops, and five gondolas, the gondolas mount 4 guns each; and five gondolas more are almoſt finiſhed. I hope we ſhall be able to give our enemies a warm reception if they ſhould dare to come."

We hear, that on Wedneſday laſt was ſent into Portſmouth, by the Hancock privateer of Philadelphia, a large ſhip, (formerly a 20 gun ſhip) now mounting 14 guns, bound from Jamaica for London, having on board 700 hogſheads of ſugar, 200 of rum, beſides other very valuables, a fine prize. We hear ſhe was taken by the following ſtratagem, viz. juſt before duſk the evening the Hancock came acroſs her, the Captain of the prize taking the Hancock to be one of the tyrant's pilferers, was very much rejoiced to fall in with her, and doubtleſs, vice verſa, when the Hancock at night threw out a light for a ſignal as a pilot. At day light the next morning, the veſſels being near together, the Captain of the ſhip invited the Captain of the Hancock to come on board and take a breakfaſt; who replied, his hands were ſo few and ſick, that he had not enough to man his boat and work the veſſel, and in his turn invited the Captain of the ſhip to come on board him, which he readily complied with, by ordering his boat out, when he and about a dozen of his hands went on board the Hancock, and were taken as good care of as men in ſuch circumſtances could allow. The Hancock then ſent an equal number of her own hands on board the ſhip, when, alas! ſhe fell into the hands of the United States of America.

Saturday laſt one of Captain White's prizes (mentioned under the Portſmouth head) arrived ſafe in Boſton harbour, with 300 hogſheads of rum, &c.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 10.

Tueſday laſt arrived here a prize ſhip, taken by the Diamond privateer, Captain William Chace, of this port: She was bound from Dominica to Briſtol, and has on board 310 hogſheads of ſugar, and 200 barrels of oil.

A prize ſhip, mentioned in our laſt to be taken by the Montgomery privateer, Captain Daniel Bucklin, of this port, is arrived at Dartmouth: She was bound from Barbados to London; her cargoe conſiſts of 200 hogſheads, 40 tierces and 4 barrels of ſugar, 106 hogſheads of rum, 127 bags and 15 barrels of ginger, 22 bags of cotton, 1 pipe of Madeira wine, and 39 barrels of oil.

Another valuable prize, taken by the Montgomery, in conjunction with a Salem privateer, is arrived at Falmouth.

Thurſday laſt arrived here a French ſloop from the Weſt-Indies, laden with melaſſes, &c. The Captain informs, that a fleet of 20 Spaniſh men of war were lately ſeen ſteering for the Havannah.

N E W-Y O R K, Auguſt 19.

A gentleman arrived from Ticonderoga informs us, that Gen. Burgoyne has endeavoured to perſuade ſome tribes of the Canadian Indians to join the Britiſh army, but they abſolutely refuſed, and were determined not to take any part in the preſent unhappy diſpute; that ſhould a reconciliation between Great-Britain and America take place at any future period, they were certain of being the greateſt ſufferers, therefore choſe to remain neuter.

Since our laſt, ſix regiments of militia, from the State of Connecticut, have arrived in town. They are an exceeding fine body of men, well equipped and diſciplined.

Friday laſt arrived here two companies of the third battalion of the Philadelphia aſſociators, commanded by the Captains Semple and Henry, and it is ſaid the whole battalion are every hour expected to arrive.

Extract of a letter from Providence, N. E. dated Auguſt 13.

"A ſhip from the Grenades, of 300 tons, has been taken by two letters of marque (a ſloop and brig) belonging to New-York, and carried into Boſton: Her cargoe conſiſts of 200 hogſheads of ſugar, 119 hogſheads of coffee, 435 bales of cotton.—One or both of the above letters of marque took another ſhip, with between 4 and 500 hogſheads of ſugar; ſhe was from one of the Windward Iſlands, and is ſaid to be ſafe arrived at the eaſtward.

A brig belonging to this port arrived laſt Sunday ſafe in a harbour on Long-Iſland, with a valuable cargoe from Liſbon, chiefly conſiſting of powder and ſalt. The Captain informs us, that a large French fleet lay off Cape St. Vincent's, and that two Britiſh frigates were cruizing about to watch their motions. Another brig, alſo belonging to this port, in company with him, was taken by one of the Britiſh pirates off Bermuda.

Laſt Friday two fire-ſhips, commanded by Captains Foſdyke and Thomas (gentlemen volunteers of rank in the army of the United States) proceeded up the North-River, with intent to give a ſuitable warming to thoſe piratical gentry that have infeſted it ſince the 12th of July laſt.—The night was dark and favourable to the deſign, and the enemy did not perceive our veſſels till they were near aboard of them.—Capt. Foſdyke grappled the Phœnix, but the fire not communicating ſo ſoon as was expected, ſhe diſentangled herſelf in about 20 minutes, after ſuſtaining conſiderable damage in her rigging.—Capt. Thomas fell on board one of the tenders, which was ſoon conſumed; and we are truly ſorry to inform the public that this intrepid commander is yet miſſing.—This gallant enterprize ſtruck ſo great a panick upon the enemy, that they thought it prudent to quit their ſtation; and yeſterday, taking the advantage of a freſh wind at S. E. attended with conſiderable rain, they ran the gauntlet through a great number of well directed ſhot from our batteries in and near this city, which undoubtedly muſt have damaged them much.—Our gallies played ſmartly, and followed the ſhips a conſiderable diſtance into the bay. The enemy's fire ſeemed to be moſtly directed upon the city, as the tops of the houſes were crouded with ſpectators, but very little damage was done to the buildings, nor any lives loſt upon the occaſion.

arrived at Quebec, and that ſeveral very important events had happened in Canada, but many improbabilities in the account, and later advices from the ſame place mentioning nothing of the matter, give us reaſon to believe that the whole account is entirely without foundation.

Troops from all quarters have been daily arriving to our aſſiſtance ſince our laſt, and yeſterday afternoon 14 ſail of tranſports, full of hearty troops, arrived here from the eaſtward, ſo that we can with great truth aſſert, that we have now an army in and about this city, of at leaſt 70,000 men.

Every tide we expect an attack will be made on this city, from the piratical fleet at Staten-Iſland.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 10.

A Correſpondent has favoured us with extracts of letters from officers of rank in Fincaſtle, from which we learn, that on Sunday the 21ſt of laſt month (the day before the engagement mentioned in our laſt) a large party of Indians attacked the Watauga fort, in which were 150 men. They fired on a great number of women who went out at day-break to milk their cows, and chaſed them into the fort, but providentially did not kill one of them. They fired briſkly on the fort till 8 o'clock, but without effect, and then retired with conſiderable loſs, as was ſuppoſed from the quantity of blood found; but they returned to the attack, and were beſieging the fort ſix days after, as a meſſenger who was ſlipped out informed our men on Holſtein. A detachment was ſent to relieve the fort, and it was expected they would do ſo on Monday the 29th. A party of 100 men of the militia fell in with a party of 40 Cherokees, who were 50 miles on this ſide the iſland at one of the deſerted plantations, and killed five, took one priſoner, and 20 guns. It is worthy of our obſervation, that in theſe ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with the Indians, in all of which we did more execution than in ſome of the principal actions of the laſt war, we loſt not a man. No one can reflect on this, and many other circumſtances which have attended the preſent war with the Britiſh tyrant, without acknowledging that he ſees evident proofs of the Divine Interpoſition in our favour.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 21.

We hear that the following is a Copy of the Declaration of Rights paſſed by the Convention of this State.

A DECLARATION *of the* RIGHTS *of the* Inhabitants *of the* State *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

1. THAT all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural inherent and unalienable rights, amongſt which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, poſſeſſing and protecting property, and purſuing and obtaining happineſs and ſafety.

2. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worſhip Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conſciences and underſtandings: And that no man ought, or of right can be compelled to attend any religious worſhip, or erect or ſupport any place of worſhip or maintain any miniſtry, contrary to or againſt his own free will and conſent. Nor can any man, who acknowledges the being of a God, be juſtly deprived or abridged of any civil right as a citizen, on account of his religious ſentiments or peculiar mode of religious worſhip. And that no authority can or ought to be veſted in, or aſſumed by, any power whatever, that ſhall in any caſe interfere with, or in any manner controul, the right of conſcience in the free exerciſe of religious worſhip.

3. That the people of this State have the ſole, excluſive and inherent right of governing and regulating the internal police of the ſame.

4. That all power, being originally inherent in, and conſequently derived from, the people, therefore all officers of government, whether legiſlative or executive, are their truſtees and ſervants, and at all times accountable to them.

5. That government is, or ought to be, inſtituted for the common benefit, protection and ſecurity of the people, nation or community, and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any ſingle man, family or ſet of men, who are a part only of that community: And that the community hath an indubitable, unalienable and indefeaſible right to reform, alter or aboliſh government in ſuch a manner, as ſhall be by that community judged moſt conducive to the public weal.

6. That thoſe who are employed in the legiſlative and executive buſineſs of the State may be reſtrained from oppreſſion, the people have a right, at ſuch periods as they may think proper, to reduce their public officers to a private ſtation, and ſupply the vacancies by certain and regular elections.

7. That all elections ought to be free, and that all freemen having a ſufficient evident common intereſt with, and attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers, or be elected into office.

8. That every member of ſociety hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and therefore is bound to contribute his proportion towards the expence of that protection, and yield his perſonal ſervice when neceſſary, or an equivalent thereto; but no part of a man's property can be juſtly taken from him or applied to public uſes without his own conſent, or that of his legal repreſentatives; nor can any man who is conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, be juſtly compelled thereto, if he will pay ſuch equivalent: Nor are the people bound by any laws but ſuch as they have in like manner aſſented to for their common good.

9. That in all proſecutions for criminal offences a man hath a right to be heard by himſelf and his council, to demand the cauſe and nature of his accuſation, to be confronted with the witneſſes, to call for evidence in his favour, and a ſpeedy public trial by an impartial jury of the country, without the unanimous conſent of which jury he cannot be found guilty, nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf, nor can any man be juſtly deprived of his liberty, except by the laws of the land or the judgment of his peers.

10. That the people have a right to hold themſelves, their houſes, papers and poſſeſſions, free from ſearch or ſeizure, and therefore warrants, without oaths or affirmations firſt made, affording a ſufficient foundation for them, and whereby any officer or meſſenger may be commanded or required to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to ſeize any perſon or perſons, his or their property, not particularly deſcribed, are contrary to that right, and ought not to be granted.

11. That in controverſies reſpecting property, and in ſuits between man and man, the parties have a right to trial by jury, which ought to be held ſacred.

12. That the people have a right to freedom of ſpeech, and of writing and publiſhing their ſentiments, therefore the freedom of the preſs ought not to be reſtrained.

13. That the people have a right to bear arms, for the

[illegible] armies, in the time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up: And that the military should be kept under ſtrict ſubordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

14. That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, and a firm adherence to juſtice, moderation, temperance, induſtry and frugality, are abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve the bleſſings of liberty, and keep a government free: The people ought therefore to pay particular attention to theſe points in the choice of officers and repreſentatives, and have a right to exact a due and conſtant regard to them from their legiſlators and magiſtrates, in the making and executing ſuch laws as are neceſſary for the good government of the ſtate.

15. That all men have a natural inherent right to emigrate from one ſtate to any other that will receive them, or to form a new ſtate in vacant countries, or in ſuch countries as they can purchaſe, whenever they think that thereby they may promote their own happineſs.

16. That the people have a right to aſſemble together to conſult for their common good, to inſtruct their repreſentatives, and to apply to the legiſlature for redreſs of grievances by addreſs, petition or remonſtrance.

The following ADDRESS *of General* ROBERDEAU *to the Pennſylvania Aſſociators at Amboy is publiſhed by order of the Convention of Pennſylvania.*

JOHN MORRIS, jun. *Secretary.*

GENTLEMEN,

AS it hath pleaſed Providence, for the exerciſe of our patience, and for the defence of that freedom which we inherit from the Great Giver of all things, to call us from our families to the field; and as I have the honour of being your General Officer, I truſt you will take it well in me to endeavour to point out to you whatever appears neceſſary, either for your own particular good, or the more noble object—the good of all.

It is our unavoidable lot to live in the day of trial; and, for my own part, as I am perſuaded, from the haughty diſpoſition of the Engliſh Nabobs towards us, that a day of bloody ſeparation muſt one time or other have happened, on that account, I ſay, I think it my duty to rejoice, and to reckon it among the number of my felicities in this world, that it has happened at a time when I can bear my part therein. If we can leave peace and freedom to our children and poſterity, we leave them a fortune more valuable than gold.

As to our preſent condition as ſoldiers in camp, I would adviſe you to reflect, that a young army, ſo ſuddenly collected, and having every thing to learn and provide, will unavoidably be put to many inconveniences, eſpecially at firſt. It is a new life to us all, and young beginners in every ſtate muſt expect trouble: But as we have taken up the *ſword*, ſo likewiſe muſt we take up the *croſs* of a ſoldier, and go through the *difficulties* as well as the dangers of the field. Hardſhip is the ſoldier's fate, and there is as much true honour in bearing it with a manly fortitude as in facing the cannon of an enemy. Patience under difficulties is one of the firſt virtues in a military character, and without which, no man, however brave, will ever be a ſoldier.

A number of complaints have been very juſtly made reſpecting the proviſion delivered out by the Commiſſaries, and I aſſure you, that no care or duty has been or ſhall be wanting in me, in concurrence with my ſenior in command, General Mercer, to have the proviſions good, and the quantities juſtly given out; yet after all we muſt not expect to have things about us with that order and œconomy with which we had them at home. In times like theſe ſome ſacriſice of conveniency muſt always be made to neceſſity. And if any man among us is ſo loſt to all ſenſe of virtue in this important ſtruggle for life, liberty and property, and the conſervation of them to poſterity, who cannot, for a ſhort time, put up with a ſoldier's fare, that he may afford his country that ſervice ſhe calls for, and which is greater than in all probability will ever be in his power, through his whole life, to render again, ſuch a man is beneath mine and every honeſt American's reſpect or notice. Your reaſonable complaints will be remedied, and, until *that* can be accompliſhed, I recommend it to you to ſhew your good ſenſe by your good nature, and put up with things as well as you can.

But I find myſelf under the unpleaſant neceſſity of taking notice of a diſſatisfied ſpirit, which ſome how or other has crept in among ſome of us. Of your valour I have no doubt, and I warn you, as friends and fellow ſoldiers, that you liſten not to thoſe, (ſhould there be ſuch among us) who would ſtir up diſcontent and uneaſineſs. Let us go home has been the cry of ſome; What! my friends, turn your backs on your enemies in three or four weeks time? Is it worth putting the continent to the expence of equipping and marching a body of men for the ſervice only of *a few days*, and half that time ſpent in going and coming! Beſides, can you expect any thing leſs, than that the enemy will follow you to your homes, joined by a large body of Tories, that will flock to them the moment you leave this ſpot? But we have wives and families, you'll ſay, and our buſineſs is at ſtake; the more reaſon then you have to ſtay, you are the very men whoſe duty it is not to go—here is the ſpot to make your defence—if you have a mind to keep the enemy from ravaging your country, fight them on the ſea ſhore—if you would preſerve your property and families in peace, then let not thoſe who would deſtroy the one and diſtreſs the other, ſet their foot upon your ſhores. And if any of you have wives, connections, friends or relations, who urge you to return, they may juſt as well invite the enemy to come along with you. There is no difference, in effect, between retreating and being defeated—conſider it well, Gentlemen—think for your country's good—look but acroſs the water, and for your honour ſake never let it be ſaid that an army of ſixpenny ſoldiers, picked up from priſons and dungeons, freed from tranſportation, the whipping poſt, and the gallows, fighting in the worſt of cauſes and for the worſt of Kings, bore the fatigue of war with ſtouter hearts than you.

That we have left a number of diſaffected men behind us, who have contributed nothing or no juſt proportion to the ſervice of the country which gives them bread, and which has raiſed them from poverty to plenty, is true, and too true, and that there are others who are meanly ſeeking to enrich themſelves by your abſence is equally true, but let not their vices be our example; if they have failed in duty, it is no reaſon we ſhould,—And I have the pleaſure of informing you, that the Convention has taken that matter under conſideration, as appears by the following extract from their proceedings.

In CONVENTION, *July* 23.

"WHEREAS the Aſſociators of this State, on the "requiſition of the Hon. Continental Congreſs, have "freely and bravely gone into the field for the defence of "the common liberties of America, while the non-aſſo-"ciators remain at home in peace and ſecurity, without "affording, by perſonal ſervice or otherwiſe, that juſt and "neceſſary aſſiſtance they owe to the State for their pro-"tection.

"*Therefore Reſolved*, That this Convention will take the "moſt effectual meaſures to render the burthen and ex-"pence of the inhabitants of this State juſt and equal."—I have now gentlemen to remind you of the condition on which you marched and engaged in the preſent ſervice, which was, to continue therein "*until the Flying Camp of* "*Ten thouſand men could be collected to relieve you, unleſs* "*you ſhould be ſooner diſcharged by Congreſs.*"—Theſe, gentlemen, are the expreſs words. I have wrote to the Convention to haſten the completion of the Flying Camp, and I need not point out to you the ruin and deſtruction that would follow, were any of you to quit your ſtation before you are relieved; the enemy, in that caſe, would be encouraged to attack, either thoſe who were brave enough to remain, or the army at New-York, and perhaps a thouſand of your brethren may fall for every hundred of you which at this time ſhould withdraw from duty; a circumſtance, gentlemen, you would never, through life, be able to reconcile to your conſciences, eſpecially as it is poſſible that by our formidable numbers, and unanimous ſpirit, the enemy may be diſheartened from attacking us.

I am deſirous, gentlemen, of having the matter plainly underſtood among you all, and I ſhould be deficient in duty, both to you and the public, were I to ſpeak a language that might tend to amuſe or deceive you. I have no intereſt diſtinct from yours to make my entreaties neceſſary—the cauſe is as much yours as mine—you have the ſame at ſtake which I have.—I am ready at any time to go with you through every neceſſary difficulty or danger, and I expect from you the ſame diſpoſition.—Only conſider the duty you owe to yourſelves, to your families, and your country, and you need no other inducements; when you forget theſe, which I think is impoſſible you ſhould, every other will be in vain.—And as a neceſſary companion to your bravery, I would recommend to you, gentlemen, a ſtrict obſervance of the diſcipline and duty of a ſoldier, a true ſpirit of liberty is a ſpirit of order, there can be no liberty preſerved without order. The Engliſh army derive all their ſtrength from a cloſe attention to diſcipline, with them it ſupplies the want of virtue. In ſhort, gentlemen, though our cauſe is the moſt noble that ever man fought to defend, yet bravery without order will not be ſufficient for the work we have to do; as we abound in the firſt, let us add to it the advantages of the laſt, and with thoſe united, under the ſmiles of heaven, we have no reaſon to fear a glorious iſſue to our righteous cauſe.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Auguſt 19.

"A flag of truce came up on Saturday, to get liberty for Lord Drummond and three others to come on ſhore; ſome will be allowed, but not his Lordſhip,---he broke his parole. He wants to go to Congreſs to treat about reconciliation; the General ſent word, that if Lord Howe would ſend *a man of honour* to Congreſs, he would give him a paſſport."

Extract of a Letter from Ticonderoga, July 29.

"We are hard at work every day repairing the old French lines, that have once already been very fatal to the Britiſh army; and if they will but let us alone for two weeks, I think they will meet with as warm a reception here as ever they did.—We have a General that is at once the ſoldier and the gentleman, and a parcel of men that are determined to defend this place; ſo that let the enemy come when they will, they will get what they little expect."

Extract of another Letter from the ſame place, July 30.

"We have no certain accounts of the ſtrength of the enemy, who are at St. John's building boats and veſſels, in order to take the Lake.—A number of ſhip carpenters from Philadelphia have arrived at Skeneſborough, where they are building gallies, that in a ſhort time we ſhall have a ſtrong force on the lake. Some companies of militia from New-England have alſo arrived there.—We are impatiently expecting the return of a flag, ſent by General Gates to Carleton, with the declaration of independency; alſo a requiſition for the delivery of Forſter and his party, that they may receive ſuch puniſhment as their conduct merits, in ſuffering the Savages inhumanly to butcher the captives, in direct violation of the capitulation entered into by General Arnold at the Cedars."

Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga, Auguſt 5.

"I came over here from R——— to conduct a Canadian from St. Francois to Head-Quarters. He aſſures me that the Indians in general have reſolved not to join in the war. Things here begin to wear a different face. The greateſt harmony reigns among the General Officers. Order is taking place in the army, and the men in high ſpirits. Great numbers are coming in from New-England to Skeneſborough. It is reported that General Carleton has uſed the Canadians who favoured us very barbarouſly, which has provoked them very much. Some deſerters are come over, and ſome of the foreign troops are ſaid to be deſirous of deſerting."

A letter from the camp at Elizabeth-Town-Point, dated Auguſt 18, ſays, "Col. Bayard's battalion is now lying here, under marching orders for New-York.—Col. Atlee's and Col. Miles's battalions are gone.—Our people are in high ſpirits—We have taken up two very genteel men here, by order of General Waſhington, what they have done, does not yet tranſpire."

In CONVENTION *for the* STATE *of* PENNSYLVANIA,
Friday, Auguſt 16, 1776.

WHEREAS this CONVENTION hath received information, that ſeveral Aſſociators of this State have deſerted the camp in the face of the enemy, and returned home before the formation of the flying camp, and without the leave of their commanding officers, to the great danger of the public, and evil example of others: It is therefore

Reſolved 1. That all ſuch Aſſociators as ſhall rejoin their reſpective corps at the camp from whence they came, in *eight days* from this date, with ſuch arms and accoutrements as they may have brought away with them, ſhall be exempted from any puniſhment; and thoſe who neglect ſo to do ſhall be apprehended, and ſent under a guard to the camp, there to be tried; and in caſe of abſconding, or concealing their arms, that they be advertiſed in the public newſpapers, and a reward of *Three Pounds* offered for apprehending every ſuch perſon: And every Aſſociator, who ſhall hereafter deſert his colours, ſhall be treated as thoſe who have already deſerted, and neglect to rejoin their reſpective corps, agreeable to this reſolve.

Reſolved 2. That the Commanding Officers of the companies or battalions of the militia of this State, who are now on their march to *New-Jerſey*, do apprehend all deſerters they may meet on the road, and convey them under a guard to the camp.

Reſolved 3. That notwithſtanding the foregoing reſolutions, it is not the intention of this Convention to detain the militia unneceſſarily from home; the Aſſociators are therefore aſſured, that as ſoon as the flying camp is formed, and the public ſafety will admit, they ſhall be permitted to return home.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MORRIS, jun. Secretary.

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY, *Auguſt* 15, 1776.

Reſolved, That the Commanding Officer of each battalion or company of Aſſociators belonging to this State, be required forthwith to return to the Council of Safety a liſt of the names of the Aſſociators who have deſerted from their reſpective corps, that they may be dealt with according to their deſerts.

Ordered, That the above reſolve be publiſhed in all the public papers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,
JACOB S. HOWELL, Secretary.

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY, *Philadelphia, Auguſt* 19, 1776.

Information being given that the guards of this city are weakly manned, and that the duty has fallen heavy upon a few, in conſequence of the neglect of ſome aſſociators to enrol themſelves in the companies ſtationed here by order of Gen. Roberdeau, agreeable to the recommendation of the late Committee of Safety; and that uneaſineſſes have ariſen amongſt thoſe who have done the duty of guards, from a miſapprehenſion of the proper authority to be exerciſed by the commanding officer; the Council, having made enquiry into the matter, are of opinion that the captain of the guards has acted in the line of his duty, and has duly diſcharged the part of an active and prudent officer. And to prevent any future complaint ariſing from the cauſes aforeſaid,

Reſolved, That every aſſociator belonging to this city and liberties, capable of doing duty, who has not marched with the militia to the camp in New Jerſey, and who neglects to enrol himſelf in ſome one of the four companies of guards, and to attend the ſervice in his turn, ſhall be deemed a non-aſſociator, and be ſubject to all the fines and penalties of ſuch.

That the Aſſociators on duty, as guards in this city, are actually in Continental Service, intitled to the ſame pay and rations, and ſubject to the ſame rules and regulations, as the militia of this State now in New Jerſey.

Extract from the Minutes,
JACOB S. HOWELL, Secretary.

THOMAS HOWARD, junior, Treaſurer of the Weſtern Shore, will give conſtant Attendance at his Office, in Weſt-ſtreet, Annapolis, to give in Exchange Bills of Credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the ſeventh Day of December, 1775, for thoſe emitted by the Convention the twenty-ſixth Day of July, 1775. 6 W.

Camp at Elizabeth Town-Point, Auguſt 17, 1776.

DESERTED from the 2d battalion of militia of Lancaſter county, by me commanded, Lieutenant *Henry Peffer*, Brewer, of Heidelberg town, Lancaſter county, belonging to Captain Henry Shaffer's company; he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, ſtern look; the friends of the American cauſe are deſired to uſe the utmoſt diligence in apprehending him; for at the alarm of the enemy's landing, and the battalion under arms, he baſely deſerted and left his company.

CURTIS GRUBB, Col. 2d Battalion,
¶ HENRY SHAFFER, Captain.

Trenton, Auguſt 12, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED this day, from Capt. SWINK's company, a young man, named *Edward Roberts*, aged 20 or 21 years, about five feet five or ſix inches high. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and brings him to the camp at Amboy, and delivers him to the Captain, or to any other Captain in the ſervice, ſo as I may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ Captain MARTIN SWINK.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, on the 14th day of July laſt, two ſervants, the one an Iriſhman, named *John Cambel*, about 19 years of age, of a light complexion, ſhort ſtraight hair, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a little knock kneed, but otherwiſe a well made fellow; had on a caſtor hat, cut in the faſhion, a German ſerge coat, of a reddiſh grey colour, no jacket, check trowſers, a fine white ſhirt, a black handkerchief, and good ſhoes, with plated buckles. The other an Engliſh lad, named *William Shorter*, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, dark coloured ſtraight hair, ſhort bow legs; had on a round felt hat, nankeen jacket, white ſhirt, ſtriped trowſers, and new ſhoes; he has been bred up to the ſea, and it is probable will endeavour to get on board ſome of the armed veſſels in Delaware river. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Thirty Shillings for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† JOHN VANDEREN, and
JOHN RIGHTER.

Auguſt 15, 1776.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcribers, two ſervants, one named William Penafee, about 23 years of age, light curled hair, has a ſcar on his noſe, occaſioned by a cut of a knife, has grey eyes, and is fond of ſtrong drink; had on a tow ſhirt, ſtriped trowſers, a felt hat, ſwanſkin jacket, and new ſhoes. The other named John Meach, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has dark hair and eyes, a ſly look; had on a homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers, a red flannel jacket, a felt hat, and new ſhoes. Penafee is ſomething taller than Meach. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, or FIVE DOLLARS for either of them. The ſubſcribers hope that all lovers of this country will endeavour to apprehend the ſaid runaways, as they have both followed the ſea, and are natives of Old-England, and have ſaid that they would join the king's forces, when opportunity ſerved.

† MORDICAI MILLER, JOSEPH MILLER.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Earl townſhip, Lancaſter county, a Dutch ſervant lad, goes by the name of John Miller in his indenture, but calls himſelf Reuben Leapeman, is a Jew, and may be known by his ſpeech, about 19 years of age, four feet ten inches high, of a yellow complexion, with curled black hair; had on a wool hat, blue jacket, a pair of flax trowſers, old ſhoes tied with ſtrings, and a dirty ſhirt. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 18, 1776. CASPER DEEL. ¶

Eighth-Month 19, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, on the 8th inſtant, a BAY HORSE, near 15 hands high, 7 years old, paces and trots, a low carriage, dark mane and tail. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to the owner, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

‡ SAMUEL LADD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Charl-ſt. wn townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 16th inſtant, a bright BAY HORSE, 3 years old, had neither brand nor ear-mark, one of his hind feet white, and a half ſtar; he is about 14 hands high, trots and paces. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo as the owner gets his horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have *Three Pounds* reward, or for the horſe only *Forty Shillings*, paid by

Auguſt 20, 1776. § JAMES ALEXAN[illegible]

[*Advertiſements omitted this Week will be in our next.*]

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.

Last Saturday George Morgan, Esq; arrived in this city from the Westward, on the 9th ult. whilst at one of the Shawanese towns on the Scioto, he received intelligence of three Six Nation warriors having passed by there with two prisoners they had taken, sixteen days before, from Virginia. Mr. Morgan followed and got to their town before them, prevented the usual punishment of the prisoners on their entry, and insisted on their being immediately delivered up to him, unless they intended this breach of the peace as an open declaration of war. All the head men of the Six Nations, Shawanese and Delawares who were called together on this occasion, behaved in a very friendly manner, and joined with Mr. Morgan in his demand made to the warriors, who soon complied therewith, and were promised forgiveness on condition of future good behaviour. These warriors told Mr. Morgan they had done no other damage, except they killed a young man they shot at when they took these prisoners; but he made his escape, though they believed the ball entered his breast. The prisoners are twin sons of Andrew M'Connel, late of Pennsylvania, who removed last winter to Lees-Town on Kentucke river, and were taken within a few hundred yards of the town. Mr. Morgan brought them with him to Pittsburgh, and delivered them to their uncle in Westmoreland county in this province. Since then, a small party of Shawanese in returning from the Cherokee country, killed and scalped two persons near the Big Bone Lick; they were pursued by a few of the neighbours who killed and scalped two of the Indians, the others escaped. This breach is also likely to be settled to the satisfaction of all parties, as the head men had expressed great concern at the conduct of their foolish young people, and promise to do all in their power to preserve our friendship. A treaty is to be held at Pittsburgh with the Western Indians the beginning of October, when it is hoped they will listen to and follow their true interest, as they have promised to do.

The Chiefs of the Six Nations met in Council at Onondago on the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of last June, promised Mr. Morgan to call all their warriors from Canada and to listen to the Thirteen United States of America, being convinced that their advice was for their true interest, as they have no business to join either side in the present war between Britain and America. They accordingly sent off a party for the above purpose the 22d of June, and another party to Niagara, to insist on Col. Butler's bringing all their people safe back immediately. They likewise sent off two large belts to the Lake and other Western Indians, to inform them of their determination, and to desire they will also sit still.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss. *August* 1, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Committee of Assembly, appointed to audit and settle the Public Accounts, will meet at the State-House, on the 12th Day of this instant August, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, to attend that Business, and intend to proceed on the same, by Adjournments from Day to Day, until the whole is finished. The Trustees of the General Loan-Office, the several County Treasurers, Collectors of Excise, and all others concerned, are therefore desired to have their respective Accompts prepared for Examination and Adjustment, at the Time and Place aforesaid.

Published Weekly, in *English* and *German*,

The MINUTES of the CONVENTION for the *State* of *Pennsylvania*,

By HENRY MILLER, Printer, in Race-street.

PHILIP MARCHINTON

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he continues taking in all the wool he can possibly meet with, and he hath fixed his Manufacture in Moore's court, between Market and Chestnut-streets, in Front-street, where scribblers, combers, spinners and weavers may have full employ; he has a quantity of coatings and blankets finished; any person or persons that are in the Continental Service, either by land or sea, may have a supply; none else need apply, as they are for that use only. He hath a quantity of Dry Goods at his store, between Front and Second-streets, in Market-street, that he will be glad to sell together, low for cash. ‡

Philadelphia, August 10, 1776.

WHEREAS since the return of the subscriber from New-York and Amboy, he is informed that some ill-disposed malicious persons, in his absence, with a view to injure his character, have reported he had made his escape from Philadelphia, in order, as well to evade being brought to open and condign punishment, and to avoid the public resentment on account of the escape made by a certain Moses Kirkland from the new goal of this city and county some time past, as to avoid being impeached by a certain Arthur Thomas, who was lately confined in the said goal. These are therefore to inform those slanderers that he is now returned to Philadelphia, from whence he went on business, in virtue of a pass or permit from the proper officer; and, in justice to his character, calls in this public manner on those persons and their abettors to make good their malicious charges, if any cause they have, ingenuously assuring such scoundrels, and every of them, that as soon as he shall be able to trace the report so as to fix it with any justice on any reporter or reporters thereof, or their abettors, he will administer to him and them that useful remedy, the just demerit of malicious slander, the discipline of the whip, in ample proportion.

† THOMAS DEWEES.

THE PROPRIETORS of the Tract of LAND on the OHIO, called INDIANA, are hereby notified, that, agreeable to their Minutes, the Meeting of the Body is to be held in the City of Philadelphia, on the 20th of September next, when it is expected the Proprietors will punctually attend, as Matters of great Importance will then be laid before them.

Philadelphia, August 6, 1776.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the County of Cumberland, New-Jersey,

GENTLEMEN,

AS the Time is near at Hand for electing a Sheriff in said County for the ensuing Year, I beg the Favour of not being set up as a Candidate for said Office, as I intirely decline standing any longer, even were I sure of every Vote in said County; it being so very disagreeable to me to distress poor People in these Times of public Calamity; therefore please to elect some other Person to serve instead of, Gentlemen,

Your Friend and humble Servant,

† DAVID BOWEN, present Sheriff.

RUN away last night from the subscriber, living in Norrington township, Bucks county, an English servant lad, named ROBERT ROZEMON, about 18 years of age, 5 feet high, a thick well set lad, with dark hair; had on when he went away, an old half worn wool hat, white linen jacket without sleeves, homespun shirt, purple and blue striped homespun trowsers, old shoes with pinchbeck buckles. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN JONES, jun. †

Just published (price One Shilling and three-pence), and to be sold at DELLAP's Book-shop, in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, three doors above Strawberry Alley.

A CURIOUS LOOKING-GLASS for the AMERICANS: containing reflections of a few friends of the country upon several circumstantial points, in a conference between Sandy, Paddy, Simon, Jonathan and the Parson, delivered by way of dialogue, wherein is shewn the difference between the farmer and the trader, concerning the present state of affairs, and also how far it seems consistent with Christianity for the Christian to use the rational and reasonable means of preservation, and setting forth what might be thought the cause of those grievances which the country seems to labour under at present: With some few select observations on the matter, with remarks to the people of Philadelphia: Large allowance will be made to those who buy by the dozen. To be had at the same place, Simes's Military Guide, 2 vols. Josephus, 4 vols. Leland's History of Ireland, 4 vols. Tatler, 4 vols. Roderick Random, 2 vols. Cook's Voyages, Juliet Grenville, Amorous Buck, Abelard and Eloisa, Jest Books, &c. Also, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Medical Cephalic Snuff, Essence for the tooth-ach, tooth-powder and tincture for the gums, and some excellent Stoughton's cordial elixir for the stomach, printed directions for using the above medecines, writing-paper, &c. &c. and pocket-books by retail and wholesale. ‡

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Upper Penns Neck, Salem county, West Jersey, on Monday the 12th of August, a Scotch servant man, named JAMES DICK, a thick well set fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a sandy complexion, his beard almost red when long; had on when he went away, tow shirt and trowsers, an old twilled cloth jacket, and an old beaver hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

† THOMAS CARNEY, jun.

N. B. It is supposed that he has his first indenture, as his old time was ended the first of June last, but has been judged to serve three years for expence and runaway time.

WAS FOUND on Lancaster road, between the Cross-keys and the King's-arms, a close bodied broad cloth coat, lined with durant. Whoever applies at the fulling-mill at the bridge on Brandywine, in East Caln, and pay the cost of this advertisement, may have it again. *July* 23, ‡

THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. SAMUEL SHAW's Company of Marines, belonging to one of the Continental Frigates, ANGUS CAMMERON, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, with short black hair, curled behind, a little pock marked, about 30 years of age; it is said he listed in Capt. Craig's company of Lancaster militia. Whoever apprehends said deserter, and secures him in this city, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

FRANKLIN REID, 1st Lieut.

ANY Person who understands CASTING and FINISHING CANNON, by applying to HENRY HOWARD, at Northampton Furnace, about ten Miles from Baltimore-Town, in the Province of Maryland, will meet with great Encouragement. *Baltimore, August* 5, 1776. ¶

Just Re-printed, from the London Copy, and now selling by

ROBERT BELL, *in Third-street, Philadelphia,*

Price Half a Dollar,

THE Interest and Glory of Great-Britain; containing Arguments which prove, that not only in Taxation, but in Trade, Manufactures, and Government, the Colonies are entitled to an entire Independency on the British Legislature; and that it can only be by a formal Declaration of these Rights, and forming thereupon a friendly League with them, that the true and lasting Welfare of both Countries can be promoted.

In a Series of Letters to the Legislature.

It is but to be hoped, in the corrupt State of Human Nature, that any Nation will be subject to another, any longer than it finds its own Account in it, and cannot help itself. - - - - - - - -

No Creatures suck the Teats of their Dams longer than they can draw Milk from thence, or can provide themselves with better Food; nor will any Country continue their Subjection to another, only because their Great Grand-Mothers were acquainted. This is the Course of human Affairs, and all wise States will always have it before their Eyes. Trenchard on Plantations and Colonies, in Cato's Letters. No. 106.

N. B. All the new Pamphlets may be had at said Bell's; also Sime's Military Guide for Officers, 2 Vols. *Price Three Dollars.*

TRENTON FERRY, *July* 15, 1776.

MR. *Thomas Harvey*, the proprietor of the new ferry, on the Pennsylvania side, has thought proper to address the public, by way of answer to me, that the assertion (as he terms it) which I made respecting the distance between his new ferry and the old Trenton ferry, where I now live, is false, the true difference being only half a mile and sixty rood, instead of a mile or more.---I can only repeat my first assertion to be true on an actual mensuration, and which may appear from an authentic map of both ferries, and the roads leading to each, now in my possession. By this map it also appears that the river at Mr. *Harvey*'s ferry is at least 110 yards wider than the old ferry, a circumstance Mr. *Harvey* has thought necessary to be silent upon, and even by his own shew of the true distance, he allows it to be near ¼ of a mile, a round he expects the public to take to oblige, not themselves, but him. It is readily acknowledged that Mr. *Harvey* may have been the sole cause of lowering the ferriage to what it is, but he should have been candid enough at the same time to place this to the account of his *interest*, and not to any *particular merit or public spirit* of his own. The rates at both ferries being now the same, the public will determine whether a mile saved in travelling is not an object of more consequence to them, than going that distance round to sacrifice to his *merit*, especially when the subscriber cannot but flatter himself that the boats and atttendance at the old ferry, together with his attention and care to oblige and merit the favours of the public, cannot nor shall be exceeded by Mr. *Harvey* at his new one. THOMAS JANNEY. ‖7ſ6.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in York-town, York county, the 30th day of June, 1776, an Irish servant woman, named *Jane Shepherd*, about 5 feet 3 inches high, of a fair complexion, pretty fat and lusty, has black hair, and is about 23 years of age; had on, when she went away, a dark brown worsted petticoat, one calicoe bed-gown, one calicoe skirt, a cambrick apron, one white half-worn peeling bonnet, and some white linen handkerchiefs; she inclines much to smoaking of tobacco, and her under jaw teeth are black. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings her to her master, or secures her, so that she may be got again, shall have the above reward, paid by

§ JACOB DOUDLE.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1776.

WHEREAS my wife *Jane Brown* has eloped from me, and refuses to live with me; this is to warn all persons not to credit her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

† GABRIEL BROWN.

Seventh-Month 16, 1776.

A CONSIDERABLE Sum of MONEY may be had, on good Land Security, for several Years, by applying to CHARLES ELLET, Salem County.

CAME to the subscriber, in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, on the 20th day of July instant, a dark grey HORSE, about 13½ hands high, about 4 years old, is shod before, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

PHILIP WELLS, Blacksmith.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his Bail, on the 7th of July inst. in Lancaster county, near Wright's ferry, a young man, named *John Reordan*, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; served part of his time in Kent county, on Delaware; has dark brown hair, and wears it tied; had with him, when he went away, a tow linen shirt and trowsers, not bleached, a hemp linen ditto, a white cotton jacket, a large wool hat, not much worn, a pair of old shoes with brass buckles, a sickle and a chopping axe; it is likely he will change his name. Whoever takes up and secures the said *John Reordan* in York or Lancaster goal, shall have the above reward, paid by JACOB KAGEY. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Pittsgrove township, Salem county, West New-Jersey, on Sunday, the 21st day of July, a servant man, named William Blackmore, *about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, short light hair, is knock-kneed, and turns his toes out in his walk; he came from the West of England, and talks upon that dialect, is very talkative and impudent, and inclines to society, fond of company, and apt to get in liquor; has a large scar in the half of his leg, occasioned by a scald; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth jacket, without sleeves or lining, old buckskin breeches, broke before, coarse thread stockings, old shoes, an old fine shirt, a half-worn beaver hat, scalloped and cocked up (which he stole) he had with him a tow and linen shirt, also an iron collar round his neck, on one shank of which was marked I. H. and on the other W. B. he covers it with his shirt, but may easily be discovered; it is likely he will change his name, as he has done before; it is expected he will endeavour to get on board some of the king's ships, as he is a great tory. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by*

July 21, 1776. ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off, and all gentlemen of the army and navy are requested not to enlist him. The subscriber lost, on Monday last, either in Philadelphia, or on the road to Salem, a silver tipt shagreen case, with 5 lancets; any person that may find the same, and will deliver it to Mr. Benjamin Davids, *in Philadelphia, or Mr.* William Eldridge, *in Gloucester county, or the subscriber* I. H. *shall receive Half a Dollar reward.*

Kent County, on Delaware, July 12, 1776.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th instant, a Negroe man, who calls himself *Moses Gravet*, 30 years of age, about 6 feet 1 inch high, slender made, thin visage, smooth face; had on, and took with him, a pale blue coat, only faced, a red coating vest, lined with flannel, it is too large for him, two shirts, and two pair of trowsers, almost new flax and tow, one white shirt and stock, new shoes, and cotton stockings. Whoever takes up the said Negroe, and secures him in any goal, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by HENRY STEVENS. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

MICHAEL HILLEGAS,

A COMPLETE TUTOR FOR THE FIFE, comprehending the first Rudiments of Music, and of that Instrument, in an easy familiar Method. To which is annexed, besides the Fife Duty, and the usual Collection of Lessons, Airs and Marches, in the English Edition, a Variety of new favourite ones never before printed. ¶

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss. } To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty for taking cognizance of, and trying the justice of seizures of vessels, made in pursuance of the resolves of the Honourable the Continental Congress, and brought into this port of Philadelphia, will be held at the Court-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 22d day of August inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Barry, Commander of the brigantine of war called the Lexington (who as well, &c.) against the armed sloop or vessel, called the Lady Susan, burthen about 50 tons, mounting 8 carriage guns, lately commanded by William Goodrich, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture. To the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said sloop, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

† ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

Reading, July 22, 1776.

WHEREAS some time in the month of February last, a certain Negroe man, who then called himself *Bill*, but since, by information, his right name is *Jerry*, imported from Barbados, and run away from his master in Carolina, was sold to the subscriber at public sale, by the goaler of Berks county, Pennsylvania, for his prison fees, for the space of five months, which will expire the sixth of September next. These are therefore to give notice to his said master, if any he has, to come, on or before his servitude expires, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be committed to prison again, as a runaway slave, or set at liberty, as may be adjudged by law. JACOB SHOEMAKER.

Philadelphia, July 16, 1776.

THE good people of this city and province, and of the province of New-Jersey, are earnestly desired to send all the old sheets and other old linen they can possibly spare to Doctor SHIPPEN, junior, for the use of the Military Hospital in New-Jersey. None will refuse complying with this request, when they consider that the lint and bandages to be made of this linen may be used in dressing and curing the wounds of their own fathers, husbands, brethren or sons. The good people of New-Jersey are requested to send their donations to Doctor COWEL, in Trenton; Dr. BAINBRIDGE, in Princeton; Dr. COCHRAN, in Brunswick; Mr. PETTIT, in Amboy; and the Reverend Mr. CALDWELL, in Elizabeth-Town.

Uwchland township, Chester County, July 17, 1776.

RUN away from the Subscriber, this morning, an Irish servant maid, named *Margaret Owings*, a fat, lusty fresh coloured person, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark hair and grey eyes; had on, and took with her, a calicoe gown, brown cloth petticoat, green bonnet, a coarse linen apron, and an old black ditto, one pair high heeled shoes, one pair low heeled ditto, and a cross-barred cotton and kenting handkerchief. Whoever apprehends said maid, and secures her, so that she may be had again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by JOSEPH BENTLEY. ¶

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

Price Nine-pence (with Allowance to those who take Quantities)

FOUR LETTERS ON INTERESTING SUBJECTS,

CONTAINING (among other Things) Remarks on the CHARTER of *Charles* the Second to *William Penn*,---On *William Penn*'s WILL,---On Forms of Government, Constitutions, &c. Printed and sold by STYNER and CIST, in Second-street, a few Doors above Arch-street, nearly opposite to Michael Hillegas, Esquire's.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.